## WONDERFUL LIGHTS IN NATURE. Laminous Plants, Flames from Flowers, and Pishes with Hendlights.

While prespecting on a spur of the mountains near Mesilia, New Mexico, recently, one a party of miners noticed in wrenching his pick from the locae rock a cold current of air. other blow laid bare a cavity, and a determined assault on the broken shale soon showed an opening or passage that led into the rock at and entered and e of about forty five degrees, The hole was enlarged, and found sufficient to admit a man's body. Several lighted pieces of forms were harled in, and three of the men, steaded by a larint held by the others, started unnel under the mountain. The stough and uneven, and about four and, after thirty feet, suddenly the left. A candle was lit. artner a large bull-a ball of pillars, so erchan from the floor upward out of They were stabledides hanging from the let against meeting them and termabove, showing that the work of chanded not add to the comfort of the liberiate, when the one holding the singled and dropped it. Nothing could t follow the larint back, but as their ame accustomed to the gloom a curious cave increases spots of tight were seen. Some near their grave our fifth flashes of flame, while others seemed like moons, glowing with a pecu-Barpalevillow light; others again were of irregplay shape, that made the darkness more ap-Lvery move revealed new wonders, Oval balls of light blaned from behind the columns. confronting them at every step, while as far as they could see, gleaning and sparkling, the mysterious lights appeared, making the cavern a realization of the old tales of enchantment. One of the men struck at one of the growing spots, and knocked it down. Carefully taking up the object, that still glowed but gave out no heat they felt their way into outer air, only to find that they carried an insignificant toadstool, a fungue that lost its glow in the daylight. The subterranean plant, for such it was, is generally found in mines, and is known to sei-

al to the edible mushroom. Many of our native flowers, especially the yellow and bright-tinted ones, such as the sunflower, marigoid, & ... have often been observed giving out minute flashes of phosphorescent light soon after sunset, while the exhibition given at times by the oriental poppy, probably by the excitation of some hydro-carbon it secretos, is extremely wanderful. Poke weed, at certain times, gleams with a rich greenish tint, and explains some of the mysterious lights that are often seen by the believers in ghosts.

display of pyroteclinics. When braised or cut alight for hours after. Certain tripes in the Interior ase it in some of their rites. A certain number of captives taken in battle are decapintel and their heads tanned by a secret proess that leaves them like polished leather. The eyes are replaced with peccary teeth, bond

Boers, society is simply panle-stricken. It is broadly stated that the Fenians stirred up the revolt in South Africa. This is, of course, untrue: but it shows how excited the popular brain is, and Sir William Harcourt found a ready and willing audience in the House and out of it when he attacked John Dilion, and accused him of being a Fenian and of inciting to treason and assassination. This atterly unusuffiable assertion of the Home Secretary has provoked here a burst of ironical laughter, the landlord party and the Castle presenting surprise that he should ever have assumed Mr. Dilion to be anything else than a Fenian, or should have imagined the fenching of the League to be other than Fenianism. The assassars have shown themselves under the lion's skin." Constitutional agitation is but a clock employed by men who are all Petroleurs, Communists, and Reds without exception. I aways said it, a rose by any other name. Such are the comments with which the air is thick. Now, on the other hand, the sentiment of the country is worth examining; and there can be no manner of doubt that when John Dilion said he wished the Irish people had the means of waging a civil war, he stated the wish of at least three-fourths of the Irish people had the means of waging a civil war, he stated the wish of at least three-fourths of the Irish people had the means of waging a civil war, he stated the wish of at least three-fourths of the Irish people had the means of waging a civil war, he stated the wish of at least three-fourths of the Irish people had the means of waging a civil war, he stated the wish of at least three-fourths of the Irish people had the wash of a least three-fourths of the Irish people had the wash of the last three-fourths of the Irish people had the results of the Irish people washed the Irish people had the results of the Irish people washed the Irish people had the results of the Irish people washed the Irish peopl

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Rejoteing Over the Buer Victory—The Fentan Seare—Mrs. Blake's Candust Analyzed-Included Boyine U. to the Freenk Pres. DUDLIN, March 5.—It has been an event-ful wook indeed, perhaps the most fruitful of surprises since the beginning of the season. First of all among thom was the defend of the British on Sunday last. The excitoment in Dublin was something intense. I saw sover admon on one stand ongazed with a newsport of the promise given in these, be read your was nessed before—the day that the news of Sedan and the engiture of Napoleon the Little reached Dublin. One newspare to each "stand" is the usual allowance. That same night the news was made known that the Arms act, or the second coercion set, as it is now called, was to be pressed at once, although the Government had made known publicly their intention of abondoning it. The necessity of at once are the second coercion set, as it is now called, was to be pressed at once, although the Government had made known publicly their intention of abondoning it. The necessity of a tone are remained to the pressed change of programme. There can be no other: for since October last there were only thirteen cases of fring at persons in the whole of Ireland, and that in a time of intense political excitoment and agarnated distress, The Arms bill has caused more butterness and lil will here then the Coercion act, for the last animal is only feared by persons with uneasy reflection the sent of the previous data of the previous data and the content of the previous data of the pre

FUGITIVE PANCIES.

Moonshine. I think of you mostly When pensive mornlight, Like drapery ghostly,

Falls over the night. Like moonbeams your tresses, Valse aweetheart of mine; Your vows and caresses Were merely mountaine.

A Memory.

Sue pass dime like a beam of light Upon the crowded thoroughfare; I cancut a must hint of a smale And just a glimpse of sunny hair.

And ever as I pass the spot. Upon the crowded thoroughfare, I feel the presence of a smile. And muse upon that sunny hair.

For the Distant Love's Sake,

I hear the melodies of sleeping birds.
The weary insects intermittent from:
The son glades down the crimison-thated west,
And wer the land the creeping shadows come.

She hears the routin songs of happy birds, And sunshing streams across the eastern bills.

I he in my hashelor clamber, Enveloped in floory mounteams, And drawn of you beautiful woman,

Sparrows on the Telegraph Wires.

Done the Molledia.

Little birds sit on the telegraph wires.
And claider, are fittler, and fold their winza.
May be mey think that for them and their sires.
Siretched asways, on purpose, these wonderful strings.
And serings the thought that the world mayives.
Did plan for the birds among other things.

Little birds sit on the siender lines.
And the news of the word runs under their feet;
I ow value rices, and sow declines.
How kings with their armies in battle meet,
And all the words, and the sounders wine.
They chirp their small goospines, feedsh sweet.

Little things light on the lines of our lives— liques and love and leas of theder. And we think that for these the Lond contries, Nor cate what the indice historium say. Let from only to still his negation arrives, And his word runs undergoalt all the way.

Is life only wires and lightnings, then, Apart from that which should charge Are the thoughts and the works and the prayers of men trains scarrows that hight on God's telegraph strings, Holding a morriest, and gone again? Nay, he planned for the birds with the larger things.

The Amateur Tenor.

From the Soure.

They're parted in the middle—
His looks of attorn hue,
A bian's soule on his visage,
And eves of wat'ry blue.
Who's blues so mid a creature.
Could ever cause afficials.
And that, like birds of evil.
He'u be a placee by might?

Yet wedness brave will shoulder, And strong, from men will qualt, When he is seen a purpose thing. In gloves and swellow-rai, With another will be that hallets Wrapted in a dainty roll. At such of which an dagaish Stub into every soul.

Heaving the Manl of Athens,

And severa about the most, With improvined additions Whitely are not to the unes. He loves the section and, Sunes Ant and Carrier! Parking notes have a terror. Worse than an Indian's yell.

THE WATER OUREN'S STORE. Learning to Stay Three Minutes and Forty-five Seconds Under Water.

"A few years ago," said The Water Queen the other day, "there was a young girl going into a tank at the Aquarium in New York. Her example inspired many others, among them myself, and the proprietors allowed us to go into the tank to practise. Capt. Beach was also performing there. He thought I displayed a peculiar aptitude for the business, and gave me special lessons, so that in a very short time l was able to give an exhibition, but it was fully three years before I obtained perfect command of myself under water, for it is water into which I go, and not, as many people think, an empty tank enclosed in double walls of glass, about three inches apart, the intervening space only being filled with water. Mr. Beach's tank in which we both exhibit, is 7 feet long, 4 high and 2% wide. The temperature of the water which is changed every other night, is 75 de grees. This business is not unpleasant in sum mer, when we perform at watering places and amusement gardens, but in winter it is very disagreeable and always dangerous."
"In what does the danger consist?"

"You remember the old proverb, 'Too much of a good thing is good for nothing,' and it is so of a good thing is good for nothing, and it is so with water. Too frequent immerations are in themselves injurious to health. They weaken the strength and wear the flesh away. Of the few performers under water, there is not a fleshy person to be found, but all are prone to leanness. We give many performances during the day and night at the museum, and are obliged to alternate daily. We tried at first to relieve each other by going in alternate weeks, but found even that too wearing, and now we changs and enange about every day and evening. The only one idea the public have of danger connected with water is by drowning, and they suppose that that could not possibly occur where assistance could be instantly obtained. The principal danger is that of bursting a blood vessel when holding the broath so long under water. The strain is terrible.

through the pores of the skin to produce the effect I have described."

What is your first feeling on going into the

pears swelled to tursting, and this is the identical moment when the powers of endurance
are most severely taxed. There is a rearing in
the ears, the sight becomes dim, and suffocation seems inevitable; but so perfect does
practice make people that, notwithstanding
these great physical discomforts, I can do anything under water that a man can do, cat and
drink, and one thing he can't do-I can sew."

"And one thing more," said a friend: "you
can stay under water longer than any man has
ever done. J. B. Johnson, the champion of
England, remained 3 minutes and 36 seconds,
but she frequently stays under 3 minutes and
45 seconds, the longest time on record."

The Ups and Downs of Life in Oil City - Brokers' Wives in the Exchanges.

Speculation on the price of oil finds prominence to-day. Magnifleent oil exchanges were erested in Oil City. This will, and Bradford. Here speculation is indused in on the price of oil, the oil certificates being the basis. One instance of how men become rich in this speculation occurred in Oil City. Two brothers by the name of Goettle, in 1806.7, were bootblacks around the streets of the oil towns. They made a good deal of mency for boys and saved it. When they had a few hundreds saved they took a flyer on the market. They were successful and doubled success still followed them, and to-day they are among the weathirst and most successful speculators in the region. The magnificent generosity of oil men is well known. A poor and needy woman has often intal thousands of dollars raised for her among a crowd of oil men, and in a few minutes she was raised from proverty to opulence. They spend money the water.

men is well, known. A sport and needly would needly needl

WALL STREET AFTER DARK.

Children Playing with the Ribbon of the Ticker Amid the Refuse of the Day's Business.

Wall street has a lower stratum of businose and an upper stratum of domestic life. Below are the stern realities of trade, the transactions of the money changers. Above are the domiciles of the affections, in the homes of the janitors who take care of the buildings. When the clock strikes 3 P. M. the transformation be gins. Soon children may seen laden with books and with that generally mussed and hungry look that school children always have in the afternoon. They burry to their homes. The tuition of generations has given them by hereditary transmission the lesson that they must not lolter in the streets nor linger on the stairs. It would not do for the sober operations of business to be disturbed by youthful sports. But, as the afternoon advances, and one by one the offices are emptied, the domestic life come out of the upper stories. Women are seen with brooms, pails, and scrubbing brashes, and with handkerchiefs tied around their heads, beginning the work of renovation. The insurance offices are generally emptied first. Their earpets must be swept, their elegnin desks cleaned, their easy chairs dusted, their big window panes polished. Possibly the janitor's baby is brought down and spun around in the Prosi-

cleaned, their easy chairs dusted, their big window panes polished. Possibly the panitor's baby is brought down and spun around in the President's big cushioned chair. Perchance the youngsters play tag in the directors' room. The brokers' offices are next variated by the fired buils and bears. Then the cleaners gather up the intes of telegraphic time and the bits of paper on which transactions have been ficured. Possibly the children make reins and play horse with the tape that has teld the story of many a man's fortune or ruin. Sometimes the little girls make tape curls or sashes, and adorn themselves with paper ribbons.

The banks are among the last offices to be variated. Generally there are unfortunate tellers' booking for a difference, or busy clerks footing up long columns of figures, so that the books may be ready for business in the morning, the work of cleaning and clearing up goes on. Generally a janitor's entire family is brought into requisition. The men carry the coal or manage the furness, or, in summer, fill the water cooler. In some of the larger buildings the janitor's family is not sufficient for the task, and outside help is called in. In the well-furnished office-sas much care is needed as in a private dwelling, so that the costly furniture shall not be disfigured by neglect.

Some of the Wall streat janitors have, in long years of service, saved considerable of the money that the buils and boars have fought for. Having become known and trusted in one building, they secure others to clean, and they even arrange little gardens on the roof. As the boys grow up they get places as clerks in the bank-ers' and brokers' offices. A few successful men in the street were born there.

As a rule, the janitor in the too story of a building keeps his family arrangements separate from the business of the building. Care is taken not to have traces of domestic life in the huilding with the odor of his food. For him to cook corned beef and cabbage, except on Sunday, would be high treason. Some of the building

From the Denser Tribing.

A Legislative Kieptomantac.

have missed various articles of estimate A could be planted have been made to small street. This state of situation segments after the session of the General Assembly opened. A few days missed in the General Assembly opened in the hotel, missed a pair of same received to the hotel, missed a pair of same received to the hotel, and a some missed segment of the hotel, and a some missed of the hotel, and a some missed of the hotel, and a some missed of the hotel, and the same hotel of the hotel of

MICHAEL P. BOYTON'S ARREST. International Diplomatic Difficulties that

The first arrests of men enlisted in the

Land League agitation in Ireland, after the

passage of the Forster Coercion act, were made in the County Kerry. The President and a number of the members of the Castle Island Branch of the Land League were arrested on the 8th inst. on the charge of giving incitement to disorder, and even murder, by their public and private utterances. Among the men arrested was Michael P. Boyton, an American citizen, and formerly a resident of this city. There are indications that his arrest may produce serious diplomatic complications between the English Government and the Goverament of the United States on the ground of his nationality. Mr. Boyton denounced his arrest as a gross outrage, claiming that he was guilty of nothing tending to produce a breach of the peace of her Majesty's realm, and promptly sent from his prison cell to the American Consul at Dublin a memorial setting forth the affront that he claimed had been offered to the United States in his arrest and imprison-ment and demanding the protection due to an American citizen from the representative of his country in a foreign land. The memorial was forwarded to the American Minister in London, but Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Forcum Affairs, in reply to a request for information from a Liberal member, said, in the House per per person to be touch ober allarer prome to the driver of the description of the driver of the of Commons, on Monday evening, that the me-morial had not been acted upon. There is hardly any room for doubt, however, that it

agitation in Ireland, and believing that it was just in hig line-a common-sense, lawful just means of chaining what is necessary for the welfare of Ireland—he determined to go to Freland and do his best in the cause. I am confident that he did not depart from his cautious, consistent course in doing this.

I will be pleased to refer the State Department, free of chape, to a precedent that I think applies to Boyton's case, and may serve him, if a fair and square trial is demanded for him, Capit John Lafferty, an American citizen, was arrosted in 1856 for acts in this country and words in Ireland deemed sedificus. He was held in durance, as Boyton is under a suspension of the limbens corpus act. The right of trial by a mixed jury—a jury composed of foreigners as well as Englishmen—was demanded for him. Fairness having been insured in this way, Lafferty was acquited. This way out out of Boyton's undeserved difficulty would be much easier to follow now than it was then, I fairney, for England has abandened her oid-time belief that 'once a citizen, niways a citizen, is the rule for her subjects, and concedes that a man born in Ireland, or eisewhere in her broad domain, may transfer his allegiance, and claim the protection of the power to which that allogiance is transferred.

VERY OLD PROPLE.

Hannah Grant, born a slave in Pennsylvania, died in Mrs. Reberra Morris doed recently in Knightarown, Ind. ared in cears and Mrs. Pody Chambers of Semera Pals, N. V. at the age of Syverts.

A surface of Mobile was in Congress more than by years ago. He was born at Savennah, is a graduate of Pine ton, served in the war with Great Britain, and off rough of the

Grave first and mined that a constraint and dispose grandenticions.

One of the Conseque bury at Montreal Kinh, on the bit that, who haspeds with whose 1'd married ones. He will that, who haspeds with whose 1'd married ones. He will have seen the one and that the first was all the members of married of a final law has the first and with the peak interested in the North Aspertance may be a first that the peak interested in the North Aspertance may be a constant reader where North hard that the peak interested in the first that the secondary in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest in marriant song if the Gibbs and district the contest of the was the making a marriant song in the contest of the